TO HASTEN RAPID TRANSIT.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW SUGGESTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

A PLAN TO MAKE IT EASIER TO GET A RE-SPONSIBLE BIDDER FOR THE FRANCHISE-MAKING READY TO USE ELM-ST. WHEN

THE RIGHT TIME COMES-WHAT RAPID TRANSIT MEANS.

A bill to amend and modify the Rapid Transit Act of 1891 was yesterday sent to Albany by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. It was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Stranahan. The new measure is intended, the Commissioners say, to lessen the financial burden of the company undertaking the work, and to enable the Board to let the contract, a thing it has been unable to do and beves it cannot do until the proposed changes are

The bill is as follows:

Section 1. Section 6 of Chapter 4 of the laws of 1801, entitled "An Act to provide for rapid-transit railways in cities of over 1,000,000 inhabitants," is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words. "Where under the direction of the said Board or in pursuance of any general plan adopted or of any contract made by the said Board, galleries, ways or subways shall be constructed to contain sewers, pipes or other sub-surface structures, the said galleries, ways or subways shall be in the care maintained by the said city and shall be in the care and charge of the said Board and subject to such regulations as it shall prescribe not inconsistent with the previsions of this act, and any revenue derived therefrom shall be paid into the treasury of said city, except that where bonds shall have been issued to provide for the cost of construction bof such railroad such amounts shall be paid into the sinking-fund of the city if there be one, or if not then into the sinking-fund to be established and created out of the annual rentals of the said road as provided in Section 37 of this act.

SECTION THIRTY-THREE.

SECTION THIRTY-THREE. c. 2. Section thirty-three of said act is hereby amended by adding at the end of the sentence following, to wit: "For the purpose of the construcoperation of any railway under the proof this act, the Board of Rapid Transit into of this act, the Board of Rapid Transit illroad Commissioners may remove, or cause to removed, any pipes, sewers, subways or underund conduits or ways underneath any street, hway, park or public place, provided, however, to the same shall be replaced as soon as practible, either in the same position as before or in becure and convenient position underneath such set, highway, or public place," the words foling, to wit: "or underneath such other street, hway or public place as may be approved by head of the Department of Public Works of city."

highway or public place as may be approved by the head of the Department of Public Works of the city.

Sec. 3. Said section thirty-four is hereby amended by adding at the end of the sentence following: "Such contract shall further provide that the person, firm or corporation so contracting to construct, maintain and operate said road shall annually pay into the treasury of said city, as rentai for the use of said road, a sum which shall not. except as hereinafter provided, be less than the annual interest upon the bonds to be issued by said city for the construction of said road as hereinafter provided for, and in addition to said interest, a further sum which shall be equal to a percentage of not less than 1 per centum upon the whole amount of said bonds, provided that, in estimating such annual interest and additional percentage, there shall be deducted from the amount of said bonds the amount thereof issued to pay for rights, terms, easements, privileges or property other than lands acquired in fee, the words following: "And provided further, that the said contract may, in the discretion of the said. Board, provide that the payment of the said further sum of not less than 1 per centum upon the admount of said bonds as aforesaid shall begin at a date not more than five years after the date at which the payment of rental shall begin, and that the said annual rate, instead of 1 per centum, may be a rate not less than one-half per centum, for a further period not exceeding five years; but in case the contractor shall, during any year in which the said payment of 1 per centum shall be suspended or reduced as aforesaid, earn a greater profit upon his, its or their net capital invested in the enterprise than 5 per centum, then the surplus of his, its or their net capital invested in the enterprise than 5 per centum, then the surplus of his, its or their earnings for such year up to the extent of at least 1 per centum shall be paid as rental, as aforesaid.

is act shall be assigned without the written road Commissioners, concurred in by all the mem-bers of said Board"; and by inserting instead thereof, the words: "No contract entered into un-der authority of this act shall be assigned with-out the written consent of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, concurred in by six members of said Board."

of the stationary of this act while the same of the same commissions, concurred in the same commissions, concurred in the same commissions, concurred in the same concerned and the same commissions, concurred in the same concerned and the same concerned

the person, firm or corporation operating such road shall include all rolling stock, motors, boilers, engines, wires, ways, conduits and mechanisms, machinery, tools, implements and devices of every machinery, tools, implements and devices of every nature whatsoever used for the generation or transmission of motive power, and including all power-houses and the land occupied thereby and its appurtenances and all apparatus and devices for signalling and ventilation. Such person, firm or corporation shall be exempt from taxation in respect to his, their or its interest under said contract and in respect to the rolling stock and all other equipment of said road, but this exemption shall not extend to sany real property which may be owned or employed by said person, firm or corporation except real property used for the generation or transmission of motive power, and except real property of the contractor, if any, which shall, in addition to that owned by the city, be used for storage or repairs of rolling stock."

5. Section 29 of said act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the words following: "Where any contractor for the construction or operation of any such railroad shall require any property shall be deemed to be required for a public purpose; and with the approval of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the said contractor in all respects as such property may be acquired by the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the said city, and all proceedings to acquire the said property shall be conducted under the direction and subject to the approval of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners." nature whatsoever used for the generation or trans-

LETTER OF MR ORR.

In an explanatory letter to the Legislature transmitted with the bill, with the concurrence of the other members of the Board, Mr. Orr says:

other members of the Board, Mr. Orr says:

Since the amendments to the Rapid Transit law were passed by the last Legislature, the Board of Rapid Transit Raliroad Commissioners of the City of New-York have been engaged in an unremitting study of the great problem that they have been called upon to solve.

After very careful and most anxious consideration the Board of Rapid Transit Raliroad Commissioners have reached the conclusion that they cannot safely enter into contract under the provisions of the existing law for the construction of the proposed road, except with a corporation now existing, or to be formed for the purpose, having a very large paid-up cash capital. Only such a company, it is believed, could secure bonds that this Commission would be justified in accepting, and also be able to provide the necessary power plant without borrowing money upon it, so that the city could have upon the plant, as the law requires, a first lien. The first step in the successful solution of the business problem thus presented to this Commission lies in securing a corporation competent to become a contractor under the terms of the existing law. In order to make such a result the more sure, the Commission ask for certain amendments to the law.

NEED NOT BEGIN IMMEDIATELY.

NEED NOT BEGIN IMMEDIATELY.

order that the financial burden to be placed the early hours of the enterprise, the Commission ask that the requirement upon the contracting party to pay at least 1 per cent into the sinking fund shall not necessarily begin immediately. The requirement to pay interest on the bonds issued by the city should run as now; but it is proposed that the requirement as to payments into the sinking fund at the discretion of the Commission, shall not begin to run for five years after the operation of the road has been begun, and may then run for a second period of five years at ½ per cent, instead of at 1 per cent, except that, after the net earnings of the system upon the investment of the contracting corporation reach 5 per cent, payments into the sinking fund shall be made annually of all excess until the present requirements of at least 1 per cent per annum be reached. The Commission think that with these modifications of the law, a contracting party may be secured who may be trusted both to build and to operate the proposed ralipoad; for they are persuaded that the franchise is one of great ultimate value, commanding, as it does, the key of all underground trays in this city; while, early hours of the enterprise, the Commission

The state of the s

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at the same time, under the scheme of the law, the city of New-York will secure the ownership of the proposed railroad in the end free from all liability. It is respectfully submitted that, unless a responsible contractor can now be found, the city will be faced with one of those two alternatives; either the city must construct the railroad as a municipal enterprise, or it must admit that this attempt, like all its predecessors, to solve the city's rapid transit problem, has been a failure. This last result is not to secure relief from the present situation, but to pronounce the problem almost insoluble.

CHARACTER OF THE PROVISIONS.

the character of the provision they have made to meet the rapid transit requirements of the city, both present and future. Besides the two tracks under Broadway from the South Ferry to the City Hall, they have provided for a four-track road under Broadway from the City Hall to Fourteenth-st. a four-track road on the west side of the city under Broadway and the Soulevard from Fourteenth-st. north, and a four-track road on the east side of the city from Fourteenth-st. north under Fourte and Park aves. This road has its station platforms only thirteen feet below the sliewalk, on the average, which is barely more than the height of a single story in an ordinary dwelling-house. The estimated running time for express trains from the City Hall to One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. is fifteen minutes; and from the City Hall to the Grand Central Station is six minutes. What this means to the people of New-York cannot be computed in figures nor expressed in dollars. In personal comfort, in the saving of time, and in increase of values, the benefit of it would be incaiculated. It will be noticed that the system is an eight-track system above Fourteenthst, and a four-track system below that point. For a number of years this will suffice; but when Elm-st, is opened, and travel demands it, as it surely will, a four-track road can be carried down Elm-st, is opened, and travel demands it, as it surely will, a four-track road can be carried down Elm-st, is opened, and travel demands it, as it surely will, a four-track road can be carried down Elm-st, is opened, and travel demands it, as it surely will, a four-track road can be carried down Elm-st, is opened, and travel demands it, as it surely will, a four-track road can be carried down Elm-st, from Fourteenth-st, to the City Hall, thus establishing an eight-track system on a solid road bed, and doubling the carrying capacity of the entire system. In other words, for pacity of the entire system can be substantially doubled.

WHY BROADWAY WAS CHOSEN.

WARNING TO THE OFFENDING ROADS. Chicago, March 18.-Notice was served by the leading dairy and refrigerator men of this city yesterday on all the railroads entering Chicago that they will for one year use every legal means to divert will for one year use every legal means to divert traffic from any road that makes lower through rates from the West, Southwest or Northwest than the tariff rate to Chicago pius the rate from Chi-cago to Eastern points. They allege that Chicago 's being discriminated against, and they have united to fight the discrimination.

A STREET-RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

Albany, March 18 .- The agreement of the consolidation of the Thirty-fourth Street Railroad Com-pany and the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company, forming the Thir-ty-fourth Street Crosstown Railway Company of ty-fourth Street Crosstown Railway Company of New-York City, was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The capital stock of the new corporation is \$1,000,000, and the directors are E. R. Lynch, William P. Davies and George P. Warden, of Brook-lyn; Frederick Viewig, of Avondale, N. J.; John F. Little, Jr., Ambrose F. McCabe, W. C. Kimball and H. A. G. Taylor, of New-York, and J. Brownson Ker, of Undercliff, N. J.

PASSENGER AGENTS ADJOURN.

Richmond, Va., March 18.—The semi-annual meeting of the American Association of Passenger and Ticket Agents, which has been in session here for two days, adjourned sine die this morning, and the two days, adjourned sine die his houses, and visitors went on a tally-ho drive to Lakeside Park, a pretty suburban resort. The only business done this morning was the reading of an address, which was to have been delivered by B. W. Wrenn, of the Plant system. He was unavoidably absent, and D. B. Martin, of the "Big Four," read his manu-

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL ROAD. Chicago, March 18.-At Topeka, Kan., yesterday the charter of the International Pacific Rail-road Company was filed with the Secretary of State. The object of the corporation is to construct a line of railroad from the city of Guaymas, on the a line of railroad from the city of Guaymas, on the western coast of Mexico, to Deming, N. M., where it will connect with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, crossing the national boundary line at Bibel. The company will also operate a line of steamships to the North and South American coasts. The authorized capital stock is \$10,000,000, and the corporators are Hugh T. Richards, of Los Angeles; Frederick Bartlett, Walter G. Seaver, Charles N. Hale and George E. Woodhouse, of Chicago; David D. Hoag, Fred E. Buchanan and Winfield Freeman, of Kansas City, Kan.

CONFERENCE ON LAKE AND RAIL RATES. The managers of the lake lines met yesterday with representatives of the trunk-line railroads, New-England roads and roads west of Lake Michigan, to consider lake and rail rates for the coming season. The work of making up a schedule was re-ferred to a sub-committee, which will report to the general meeting to-day.

COOKING SCHOOL EXHIBITION. The managers of the New-York Cooking School in the United Charities Building, at Twenty-second-st. and Fourth-ave., gave a public reception yesterday afternoon. Two classes of twelve little girls each gave exhibitions of their skill. They girls each gave exhibitions of their skill. They were free pupils. One class was composed of white girls and the other of colored girls. Miss Emily Huntington superintended the exhibition. The officers of the school are: President, Mrs. Theodore B. Bronson; vice-president, Mrs. H. F. Osborn; treasurer, Mrs. Linda M. Holt; secretary, Mrs. J. M. Andrews; trustees, Mrs. W. H. Osborn, Mrs. Abram S. Hewlit, Mrs. A. J. Vanderpool, Mrs. M. K. Jesup, Mrs. William E. Dodge and Mrs. T. B. Bronson.

AIDING THE ARMENIANS.

AMERICAN WOMEN SUBSCRIBE GENER-OUSLY FOR THE SUFFERERS.

THE RELIEF ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES THE RE-CEIPT OF FUNDS AND MAKES AN URGENT

APPEAL FOR FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS. J. Bleecker Miller, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Armenian Relief Association, and Herant M. Kiretchjian, the general secretary, make the following announcement in connection with a special fund contributed by the women of America for the immediate relief of the starving women and

children of Armenia:

A hearty and generous response has come from the women of the United States to our appeal for raising an adequate fund for the relief aspeal 507, 500 starving people of Armenia, mostly women and children. Five thousand dollars was sabled to Constantinople last week, and W. W. Pottonich of the Armenian food of the third of the Armenian Relief Association. Constantinople last week, and W. W. Pottonich women and Relief Association. Tearty thanks for generous contribution: Tearty hanks for generous contributions, numbering nearly log, teat 500 more, \$5,000 of which was from the woman's fund. Treasurer Charles H. Stout reports the following \$600 contributions, numbering nearly log, A large number of smaller contributions will be duly acknowledged. New-York City—Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Busen P. Dubols, Mrs. W. H. Montimer, Mrs. H. P. Bailey, Mrs. DeWitt Clinton Hartman, Mrs. R. Futton Cutting, S. S. Mrs. Susan P. Dubols, Mrs. W. H. Montimer, Mrs. L. H. Spelman, Mrs. John Noble Stearns, Mrs. L. H. Spelman, Mrs. J. C. quinnerman, Schieffelin, Mrs. Charles A. Rapalle, Mrs. Serona Rhinelander, Mrs. Charles A. Rapalle, Mrs. Serona Rhinelander, Mrs. Daniel E. Moran, Mrs. R. Burnham Moffatt, Mrs. Baniel E. Moran, Mrs. R. Burnham Moffatt, Mrs. Baniel E. Moran, Mrs. R. Burnham Moffatt, Mrs. Baniel E. Moran, Mrs. R. Burnham Moffatt, Mrs. Malles, Mrs. Releared T. Auchmuty, Mrs. Reorge Zabriskle Gray, Mrs. E. P. Stillman, Mrs. Frank B. Porter, A. R. H. Miss Mary Rhinelander, King (hrough All Saint, Mrs. United States, Mrs. R. Burnham, Mrs. Prances W. Young and M. S. P. Boston, Mrs. Harries, Hanhan Parker Kimball, Mrs. J. H. Fisk, Mrs. Richard T. Norton, Mrs. C. R. Codman, Mrs. Harries Hanhan Parker Kimball, Mrs. J. H. Fisk, Mrs. R. L. Norton, Mrs. C. R. Codman, Mrs. Harries, Hanhan Parker Kimball, Mrs. J. H. Fisk, Mrs. R. L. Norton, Mrs. C. R. Codman, Mrs. Harries, Hanhan Parker Kimball, Mrs. J. H. Fisk, Mrs. Scotte, Webster, Miss. E. A. Hyde, Mrs. George Mrs. S. A. P. H. Miss. Scotter, Mrs. S. R. H.

NEW-YORK WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

announces that the International Relief Committee, at Constantinople, has cabled the following: All our available funds exhausted; thirteen distrib-uting centres calling for help; people perishing. What shall we answer?

In reply, the National Armenian Relief Committee forwarded yesterday by cable \$10,000 through Brown forwarded yesterday by cable \$10,000 through browned brothers & Co. No. 59 Wall-st, who are the authorized treasurers an dro whom all relief funds should be promptly sent. The needs and facilities for immediate and safe distribution are greater now than ever. Every dollar goes to the starving survivors of the massacres, whose supplies are exhausted, and who are weakened by starvation, exposure and sickness. Thousands of them will perish unless foreign aid is continued until the new crops.

THE COURTS.

ANNULMENT OF A MARRIAGE. In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Pryor granted a decree annulling the marriage of the Marquise Jennie Calderazzo Ungers, wife of the Marquise Jennie Cancerazzo Ungers, whe of the Marquis Henri Ungers. The Marquise is the granddaughter of the Duchess De Castellucia, who died a year ago at her home in the Burlington apartment-house, in West Thirtleth-st.

DAMAGES OF \$25,000 FOR A LOST EYE.

A verdict for \$25,000 damages was given yesterday for William J. Jones by a jury in Part IV of the Supreme Court, before Justice Gildersleeve, in a suit against the Union Railroad Company. Jones a suit against the Union Rahroad Company, Jones sued for \$100,000. He was standing at One-hundred-and-thirty-third-st and Third-ave, on June 4, 1833, when a wire which was attached to an electric wire belonging to the Union Railroad Company broke overhead. It struck him in the right eye and destroyed the sight of it. The plaintiff alleged that the accident had made him unfit for work, and that he had ordinarily earned \$50 a week as an engineer.

DISAGREEMENT IN THE BALLARD CASE. After being out five hours, the jury which tried before Justice Glegerich, in Part VIII, of the

Supreme Court of the United States for Thursday, March 19, will be as follows: Nos. 169, 159, 161, 164, 165, 166, 167, 170 (and 171), 172 and 173.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY. Appeliate Division—Supreme Court—Before Van Brunt,
P. J., Barrett Rumsey, O'Brien and Ingraham, JJ.—
Court opens at 1 p. m. Judgments: Nos. 16, 78, 1, 65, 79, 53, 27, 40, 49, 64, 81, 62
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Before MacLean,
J.—Motion calendar called at 11 a. m.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Before Begkman, J.—Court opens at 10,30 a. m. Ex parte matters.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part III—Before Pryot,
J.—Motions. Preferred cause No. 2365, Schiffer vs. Lauturbach. Case unfinished.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part IV—Before Davy,
J.—Law and fact: Nos. 1806, 1852, 1853, 1859, 1886, 1922.
1835. Clear.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part V—Before Davy,
1835. Clear. man, J.—Court oness at 10:30 a. m. Ex parte matters.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part III—Before Prov.
J.—Mothers. Preferred causes No. 2555, Schiffer vs. Lautyrbach. Case unfinished.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part IV—Before Davy.
J.—Law and fact: Nos. 1850, 1852, 1853, 1853, 1853, 1854.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part V—Before Aidrews, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV for trial.
Clear.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part VI—Before Russell, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV for trial. Clear.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part VII—Before Baach.
J.—Elevated railroad cases. Clear.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part VII—Adjourned for the term.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part VII—Adjourned for the term.
Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before Freedmin.
J.—Preferred causes: Nos. 7062, 7519, 7641, 7669, 727.
Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Gitlers.
Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Freedmin.
J.—Preferred causes: Nos. 7062, 7519, 7641, 7669, 722.
Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Gitlers.
Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Freedmin.
Supreme Court—Trial

THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC. "When fatigued and com-

pletely worn out, no remedy can be so thoroughly relied upon as Vin Mariani."

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Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part XI—Adjourned for the term.

Surregate's Court—Chambers—Refore Pfizgerald, B.—

Surregate's Court—Chambers—Refore Pfizgerald, B.—

No day calendar, Wills for probate: Paufine Erb, Ellen Connelly, Elizabeth Lauer, Reuben Hoyt, Joseph H. Porter, Antonio Martinali, at 10:30 a. m.; David Morrison, sr. Rebecca Lyon, Gottfried E, Straube, at 2 p. m. Surregate's Court—Trial Term—Refore Arnold, S.—

Surregate's Court—Trial Term—Refore Arnold, S.—

No. 1110 will of John B. Haskins, at 19:30 a. m.; No. 1110 will of Frederick M. Somers, at 19:30 a. m.; No. City Court—Special Term—Before Conian, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions at 10:30 a. f.

City Court—Trial Term—Part I—Refore O'Dwyer, J.—

City Court—Trial Term—Part I—Refore O'Dwyer, J.—

Nos. 81, 372, 810, 30119, 394, 10509, 1053, 1054, 1054, 1052, 2077, 3702, 202, 3486, 956, 538, 967, 1192, 20239, 1113, 1114, 4076, 4089, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1214, 1215.

552 877 3702 202 3486, 209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1214, 1215, 1114, 4976, 4686, 1298, 1299, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1214, 1215, 1214, 1215, 1214, 1215, 1214, 1215, 1214, 1215, 1214, 1215, 12 1222 Case unfinished.

City Court—Trial Term.—Part 411—Before McCarthy, J.

Nos. 832, 3537, 678, 938, 76514, 767, 925, 679, 821, 848,

17, 764, 858, 921. Clear.

City Court—Trial Term.—Part 117—Before Fitzsimon.

City Court—Trial Term.—Part 117—Before Fitzsimon.

Short causes: Nos. 356014, 3850, 396514, 4078, 4111, 4112,

4021, 4051, 4062, 9033, 3452, 4019, 4047, 4041, 4059. Equity

cases: Nos. 196, 2925, 207, 209, 211, 213, 216, 218, 219,

220, 221. Clear.

REFEREES APPOINTED. Supreme Court. By Beekman, J. Preer vs. Troup—George H. Culver. Gruerstein vs. Jablowsky—Lewis L. Delafield. Rheinisches, Kohlensaure, etc., vs. Pilester—James J. RECEIVER APPOINTED. Supreme Court.

Ry Beckman, J.

George D. Curtis vs. Max J. Rosenberg Joseph Rosenswelz. M'LAUGHLIN GETS A STAY.

JUSTICE DICKEY GRANTS AN ORDER FOR ARGUMENT PENDING AN

Inspector McLaughlin was convicted of having accepted a bribe in his official capacity. The order granted yesterday was applied for to prevent the necessity of keeping the defendant in jail until the argument of the appeal at Albany. When 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon passed and McLaughlin did not appear in the New-York District-Attorney's office, Acting District-Attorney Davis began to be anxious. So also did Mr. Fox, the special prosecutor.

There were rumors about the Criminal Court building that McLaughlin had "skipped," willing to sacrifice his bail rather than undergo imprisonment.

prisonment.

Mr. Fot said that Colonel James had promised to produce McLaughlin in the District-Attorney's office at 1 o'clock, but had not done so.

Mr. Davis said that Colonel James had promised him to produce McLaughlin at 2 o'clock, and had not made any explanation as to why he had not done so. Mr. Davis had sent for Under-Sheriff Shermin to take the convicted inspector into custody, and said that he would take steps to cause the arrest of McLaughlin if he did not appear at 2:45 o'clock. Ambrose McCall visited the District-Attorney's office and informed Mr. Davis that he had obtained from Supreme Court Justice Dickey, of Brooklyn, at noon, an order to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt and a stay should not be granted, and that Mr. McLaughlin would not appear at the District-Attorney's office. Nor would he be locked up, he said. He said that the District-Attorney would be in contempt of the Supreme Court if he caused his client to be imprisoned before the order of Justice Dickey was finally decided. For said that Colonel James had promised

decided.

Mr. Davis said that the order of Justice Dickey did not make it mandatory to admit Mr. McLaughlin to ball, but that no steps would be taken to arrest him. The order of Justice Dickey, in effect, stopped all proceedings until the order was determined.

RAPID WORK OF THE FLAMES.

THE LUCAS BROWN COMPANY OF ENGRAV-ERS BURNED OUT-THE LOSS ESTI-MATED AT \$30,000.

Fire burned out the rooms of the Lucas Brown Company, engravers and manufacturers of fine sta-tionery, who occupy the four upper floors of the building at No. 68 Beekman-st., about 7 o'clock last night. Chief Bonner estimated the total damage at about \$30,000. The engraving firm say that it against the Manhattan Rallway Company to recover \$5,000 damages for false imprisonment, yesterday afternoon, announced that there was no hope of an agreement on a verdict. The jury was discharged. terday afternoon, announced that there was no hope of an agreement on a verdict. The jury was discharged.

THE SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

Washington, March 18.—The calendar of the Supreme Court of the United States for Thursday.

> fire. The men were all gone, but he had re-mained behind in the office on the third floor making up some accounts, when a wreath of smoke drifted down the staircase, and for a moment ob-scured the books on which he was at work. Mr. Brown ran downstairs and found Policeman Hickey, who sent in an alarm.
>
> Three minutes later the fire engines were on the

THE GREAT MOSLEM FAST.

CONSTANTINOPLE IN A STATE OF SUS-PENDED ANIMATION.

MISS BARTON AS A PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL-THE

BULTAN'S FEARSOME VISIT TO THE PROPHET'S MANTLE.

Constantinople, February 9. The great fast of Ramadan is at hand, and Constantinople is in a state of såspended animation. The great body politic, if there can be such in this country, is dead to all things except the misery of a day's fasting and the glories of a night's feasting. Business has prac-tically ceased among the Moslems. During the day a plous Moslem who really keeps the fast is too wretched to work and during the night he is too busy, for how can you expect a Turk to trade who busy, for how can you expect a Turk to trade who has not tasted a cigarette since daybreak, or to talk business when he has to eat during the night enough rice and mutton to fortify his stomach against eleven iong hours of waiting? So account-books are banished, the nights are given up to transfer and the days to lengths for the nights' refeasts and the days to longing for the nights' re-

all the Ministers to banquet at the palace from tim to time, while the different regiments quartered cession to partake of "lftar," the meal corresponding to the Western dinner. During this festive perial court are brought back once more to bloom for a single night in the royal presence. Djevad Pacha, the disgraced Vizier, is permitted to leave for one night his palace prison and visit his Imperial master at Yildiz. Said Pacha is invited to quit the guarded klosk that he calls home, and dine with his former friends. As one scans the list of notables he cannot but think of the venerable graybearded Kiamil, an exile in Smyrna, and of stout old Riza, shipped off to Salonica, bag and baggage, both of whom were honored and powerful a year Vertiy, in Turkey, "Princes and ago at this time. lords are but the breath of kings."

THE TREASURY'S STRAITS.

The creaking of the governmental machinery has been pretty loud during the last weeks. To approach the first day of the month Ramadan with an empty Treasury was a crisis that even Turkish financiers could not view with equanimity, for it is custom, more sacred than law, that a month's a custom, more sacred than law, that a month's salary shall be paid to Government employes on the first day of Ramadan. It was an open secret that the Treasury was empty. Frantic appeals to the provinces brought only negatives and promises; money was not to be had. Then the Commission of Financial Reference are accounted to the Triplets. Financial Reforms executed a characteristic Turkisa manoeuvre. It inserted a notice in the papers of the city to the effect that money was coming rapidly and nothing need be feared; and then went and contracted a loan on ruinous terms. By this new loan, nominally for £3,000,000, the Government receives actually f1.270,000, with which it hopes to tide over the present difficulty. When this million and a quarter is gone there will be new extortions, new devices and new loans, all wrung from this bleeding Christian population.

Miss Barton and her four associates in the Red

Cross work, Dr. Hubbell, Mr. Pullman, Mr. Mason and Mrs. Mason, are still here, awalting the im-perial irade, which shall permit them to go into the interior. They have been here just two weeks, walt-ing upon the pleasure of the Porte. Through the moves the Turkish world, the trade has been promised and will probably be issued within a few days. If the permission is given, it is the intention of the three men of the party to proceed to Zeitoun, where the condition of the people is pitiable, while Miss Barton and Mrs. Mason remain here in Con-

and Miss Clara Barton, the president of the Ameri-can Red Cross Society, are ludicrous in the extreme Red Cross Society, was in Constantinople in pur-suance of the object to which she had devoted her life, viz., the extension of aid to the sick and desti-

In fact, it is not agreeable to pass through the narrow, tortuous streets of Galata and Stamboul, knowing that half the people of your capital are fervently praying you may be killed before night, and that half the remainder would be well satisfervently praying you may be killed before night, and that half the remainder would be well satisfied. This year the eclipse of the moon caused additional anxiety at the palace; for it is well known there that, although certain "Frenks" pretend that eclipses are caused by the earth's passing between the sun and the moon, eclipses really portend great national events. Therefore, on Friday night, when the omisous black shadow appeared, there was great running to and fro and summoning of court astrologers to read the meaning of the event. Strengthened by their assurances that nothing evil was portended, the Sultan gathered sufficient courage to start at it o'clock the next morning. In his git victoria, drawn by four horses and surrounded by lancers and runners, he passed at a rapid trot, sometimes breaking into a gallop, through the quarters of Bechiktash, Galata and Stamboul. The whole procession—the galloping horsemen, the panting runners, the mad race through the streets and over the bridge—gave the impression of a routed army, rather than of a sovereign passing through his city to perform a great religious rite. However, the Serugilo was reached in safety, greatly to the relief of the Sultan and his officers. But fate seemed to have marked the day, for just as His Majesty entered the room where the sacred relies are preserved an earthquake shock was distinctly felt. The consternation was overwhelming, for every one thought that a mine was being exploded. The Sultan was visibly disturbed, so much so, in fact, that he did not remain at the Seraglio, as is the custom, until evening, but stole quietiy down through the Seraglio grounds and escaped back to Dolmabaghcheh by water, and then rode with all haste up to Yildiz. Meanwhile troops, shopkeepers and sightseers waited hour after hour in the street to witness the return of the party. But the "Full Moon of the Universe" was safe in the gardens of Yildiz, and the hopes and 'ears of the day alike came to narght.

DISCUSSING A SITE FOR THE ACADEMY.

VARIOUS OPINIONS OF MEMBERS-A MEETING TO

The selection of a site for their new building is a question which the members of the National Academy of Design are discussing with the utmost secrecy just now. A meeting to take some action on the matter will be held soon. The varying opinions regarding a suitable site for the academy building are not expected to settle upon any particular place at this coming meeting, the range of discussion may narrow down to three

At the private meeting of the academy, held on Tuesday night, there were six sites under consideration. These were mentioned in the report of the committee having the question of a site in charge. The committee includes James M. Hart, J. G. Brown, E. Wood Perry, Horace Wolcott Robbins and Harry W. Watrous. The choice for a plan of the building is also in the hands of this committee, and the report on various plans that had been submitted was also discussed behind closed doors.

The committee's report rejected three of the proposed sites, and the selection now lies among the others. The main difference of opinion is in the desire of some members to have the academy not far above Twenty-third-st., and the wish of other academiclans is to choose a site uptown. Then there are those who are earnestly advocating, as a happy medium, a site somewhere between Fifty-ninth-st. and One-hundred-and-tenth-st. sideration. These were mentioned in the report of

Contented.—Hungry Higgins—Between you and me I think these here jokes about our profession are almost worked to death.

Weary Watkins—Well, so long as it ain't us that's bein' worked to death what kick we got?—(Indianapolis Journal.

WOMEN AROUSED.

MUCH INTERESTED, THEY CROWD CHICK-ERING HALL.

TO HEAR DR. GREENE'S PRIVATE ILLUS TRATED LECTURE-WE GIVE A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE EX-CELLENT LECTURE.

Every lady wants to thoroughly understand her organism, and to know how best to obtain perfect health and strength, a clear complexion, a good form and all those womanly attributes which the world so greatly admires. They were told this much and more by Dr. Greene in his great private lecture to ladies in Chickering Hall. This well-known and successful specialist and lecturer, of 35 West Fourteenth-st., New-York city, has established a world-wide reputation in the cure of female complaints of every descrip-There are few women of the present day who

are not affected in some way with the weakness and disease common to their sex. This is due to several reasons. The delicate structure of the female system renders it especially liable to many diseases. The constant work and worry which

diseases. The constant work and worry which occupy the lives of most women, with its weakening effect on the nerves, could not do otherwise than produce those distressing diseases peculiar to the female sex.

Thousands of women are ruining their health by overwork, or in some way over-taxing their strength and laying a foundation for nervous prostration and female weakness. Thousands of young girls are injuring their health in our stores, shops and factories. Their systems, yet undeveloped, are being weakened and ruined by overwork. The delicate nerves cannot long stand the strain without breaking down. Women everywhere are creating for themselves disease, prostration and weakness by overworking their strength and nerves. Household cares are generally too heavy a burden.

Such a mode of life can never fail to soon show its effects upon the system. A feeling of nervousness gradually appears. It is scarcely perceptible at first, but gradually those tender nerves grow weaker, until the person becomes constantly harassed by that awful condition, nervousness. Long of sleep soon manifests itself, and then the miserable patient suffers all night, as well as all day. The digestive organs become disturbed, there is gas in the stomach, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, loss of appetite and constipation. The person becomes.

there is a constant feeling of exhaustion, debility and lassitude which makes her fit for nothing. She loses her energy and ambition, becomes irritable, and, indeed, cares not whether she lives or dies. Her interest in everything departs, and she can no longer arouse herself from the condition of lassitude and nervousness into which she has fallen.

Female weakness appears in the form of ir-

Female weakness appears in the form of irregularities, exhausting discharges, displacements, pains and bearing down sensations. Complete nervous and physical prostration will surely follow if something is not done.

What to do is the question. There is no other living physician who has the opportunities to observe and study female complaints and nervous diseases in women that Dr. Greene has. Having made a specialty of these complaints, he has constantly been treating and curing this class of patients. He sees, almost at a glance, just what ails the patient, and his remarkable knowledge of medicine enables him to know exactly what to do to cure the complaint in the shortest possible do to cure the complaint in the shortest possible

do to cure the complaint in the shortest possible time.

The women of this land have learned to look upon Dr. Greene as the greatest living benefactor to their sex, so wonderful have been the cures which he is constantly making among them. Well may they trust and thank him for the great work he is doing for the women. He has proved to them and to the world that all forms of female diseases and nervous complaints are curable by his wonderful medicines and method of treatment. He is making weak and delicate women strong and splendid specimens of womanhood. No woman with any of these weaknesses or complaints is fit to bear children or to bring up a family Dr. Greene's remedies correct all such conditions and build up, strengthen and invigorate every part of the system. The poor, tiredout women of this country have a friend and benefactor in Dr. Greene in whom they may well place trust and confidence.

place trust and confidence.

His enormous experience in such diseases has enabled him to establish a system of treatment so sure and certain in its action that it rarely fails. These remedies cure perfectly and permanently all manner of diseases pertaining to

Seem Like a New Existence.

By making rich, pure blood, vitalizing the circulation and nerves, strengthening the powers of digestion, assimilation and nutrition, these remedies cause the form to become rounded, full and graceful, the complexion perfect and healthy, and a feeling of strength, vigor and animation to pervade the system. Many women begin to show the signs of advancing age when very young. This is due to overwork, ill-health, or a weak constitution. Dr. Greene's temedies overcome all these conditions, and not only keep the person young and fresh looking, but take away the signs of age after they have been established.

Do not abandon hope! Thousands of women have given up in despair after trying many physicians, and concluded their disease was incurable. They have not received the right treatment; they have been treated by those who did not thoroughly understand the case. These diseases are positively curable, with the proper medicines. Let them try Dr. Greene's remedies, and there is no doubt that they will be strong and well.

Our life is in our hands, to do with it as we Seem Like a New Existence.

and there is no doubt that they will be strong and well.

Our life is in our hands, to do with it as we will, but for the sake of those who are, or may become dependent upon us, for the sake of our friends and loved ones, for the sake of a future whose mysterious destiny still remains unrevealed to us, let all see to it that they get their health in the best possible condition. Let no one lose such a splendid opportunity as Dr. Greene offers to make people well and strong. He can be consulted by all, free of charge, at his office, 35 West 14th st., New-York City, personally or by letter.

COLONISTS BOUND FOR PALESTINE.

Fort Worth, Texas, March 18.—The passage of a number of colonists for the Holy Land through Fort Worth from San Saba and adjoining Texas counties was reported Friday. They were going to Palestine, expecting the early coming of the millen-nium. Yesterday another party of Hebrews passed north, on their way to the Cripple Creek region to engage in farming. There were eighty families, about 260 persons, all Polish Jews, from New-York, Brooklyn and other Eastern cities.

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